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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using SW model

Run on: July 2, 2004, 00:15:27 ; search time 1259 Seconds

(without alignments)
688.531 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-10-001-863-25

Perfect score: 20

Sequence: 1 cccacaataatccatcttcgg 20

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 1.0

Searched: 3470272 seqs, 2167151695 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters:

1599740

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 45 summaries

Database : GenEmbl:*

1: gb_ba:*

2: gb_htg:*

3: gb_in:*

4: gb_om:*

5: gb_ov:*

6: gb_dat:*

7: gb_ph:*

8: gb_pl:*

9: gb_pr:*

-:-

10: gb_ro:*

11: gb_sts:*

12: gb_sy:*

13: gb_un:*

14: gb_vl:*

15: em_ba:*

-:-

16: em_fun:*

17: em_hum:*

18: em_in:*

19: em_mu:*

20: em_om:*

21: em_or:*

22: em_ov:*

23: em_pat:*

24: em_ph:*

25: em_pl:*

26: em_ro:*

27: em_sts:*

28: em_un:*

29: em_vl:*

30: em_htg_hum:*

31: em_htg_inv:*

32: em_htg_other:*

33: em_htg_mus:*

34: em_htg_pln:*

35: em_htg_rid:*

36: em_htg_mam:*

37: em_htg_vrt:*

38: em_sy:*

39: em_htgo_hum:*

40: em_htgo_other:*

41: em_htgo_other:*

score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

	Result No.	Score	Query	Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
c	1	17	85.0	20	6	AX057495		AX057495 Sequence
c	2	13.6	68.0	30	6	AX192001		AX192001 Sequence
c	3	13.4	67.0	27	6	AR371240		AR371240 Sequence
c	4	13.4	67.0	41	6	AX514287		AX514287 Sequence
c	5	13.4	67.0	41	6	AX520469		AX520469 Sequence
c	6	13.2	66.0	19	6	AR270995		AR270995 Sequence
c	7	13.2	66.0	36	6	AR123370		AR123370 Sequence
c	8	13.2	66.0	42	6	AR261792		AR261792 Sequence
c	9	13	65.0	38	6	AR330200		AR330200 Sequence
c	10	13	65.0	45	6	AX598060		AX598060 Sequence
c	11	12.8	64.0	17	6	BD255102		BD255102 Regulatio
c	12	12.8	64.0	24	6	AX493101		AX493101 Sequence
c	13	12.8	64.0	29	6	AX149586		AX149586 Sequence
c	14	12.6	63.0	25	6	B5922		Human male-
c	15	12.6	63.0	26	6	AX085182		Sequence
c	16	12.6	63.0	26	6	AX085379		Sequence
c	17	12.6	63.0	27	6	AX56427		Sequence
c	18	12.6	63.0	28	6	AX085181		Sequence
c	19	12.6	63.0	28	6	AX085378		Sequence
c	20	12.6	63.0	32	6	AX135119		Sequence
c	21	12.6	63.0	32	6	AX135120		Sequence
c	22	12.4	62.0	29	6	BD260451		Secreted
c	23	12.4	62.0	41	8	AU596568		Arabidops
c	24	12.4	62.0	41	8	AU596568		BD078213 Modulator
c	25	12.2	61.0	26	6	BD078213		AU03697 Sequence
c	26	12.2	61.0	31	6	AX115943		Sequence
c	27	12.2	61.0	31	6	AX221284		Sequence
c	28	12.2	61.0	31	6	AX221379		Sequence
c	29	12.2	61.0	31	6	BD086097		Stress-to
c	30	12.2	61.0	31	6	AR177558		AR177558 Sequence
c	31	12.2	61.0	36	6	E59074		Novel carbo
c	32	12.2	61.0	36	6	AR217754		Sequence
c	33	12.2	61.0	36	6	AR256965		Sequence
c	34	12.2	61.0	36	6	AR590997		Sequence
c	35	12.2	61.0	42	6	AX591150		Sequence
c	36	12.2	61.0	42	6	AX717573		AX717573 Sequence
c	37	12.2	61.0	42	6	AR177558		Sequence
c	38	12.2	61.0	43	6	AR184481		Sequence
c	39	12.2	61.0	45	6	AX167369		Sequence
c	40	12.2	61.0	47	6	AX590990		Sequence
c	41	12.2	61.0	47	6	AX591143		Sequence
c	42	12.2	61.0	47	6	AX717566		Sequence
c	43	12.2	61.0	48	6	AX014267		Sequence
c	44	12.2	61.0	48	6	AX339763		Sequence
c	45	12.2	61.0	48	6	BD205043		CD19XCD3-

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1

AX057495/C

LOCUS

Sequence 31 from Patent WO0077204.

ACCESSION

AX057495

VERSION

AX057495.1

KEYWORDS

Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Mammalia; Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Homo sapiens

Mammalia; Futheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

Lorenz, E., Schwartz, D.A. and Schutte, B.C.

TITLE Variant tir4 nucleic acid and uses thereof

Patent: WO 0077204-A 31-21-DEC-2000;

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a

FEATURES	University of Iowa Research Foundation (US) ; Lorenz, Eva (US)	Qy	1 CCACACAACTACCT 15	Db	23 CCACACAACTCCCT 9
source	Location/Qualifiers 1 .20 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="unassigned DNA" /db_xref="taxon:2606"				
ORIGIN		RESULT 4	AX514287/c	AX514287/c	
	Query Match 85.0%; Score 17.; DB 6; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		DEFINITION Sequence 485 from Patent WO20052044.	linear	PAT 05-OCT-2002
Qy	4 CAACATACCTTCGG 20		VERSION AX514287.1	GI:23560674	
Db	20 CAACATACCTTCGG 4		KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)		
			ORGANISM Homo sapiens		
			Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		
RESULT 2		REFERENCE 1	Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.		
AX192001	AX792001 Sequence 4465 from Patent WO0166501.	AUTHORS Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.			
LOCUS	30 bp DNA	TITLE Detection of genetic polymorphisms			
DEFINITION		JOURNAL Patent: WO 0202044-A 485 04-JUL-2002; Riken (JP)			
ACCESSION	AX792001	FEATURES source	1. .41	Location/Qualifiers	
VERSION	GI:32957448	/organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="unassigned DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606"			
KEYWORDS		ORIGIN			
SOURCE		Query Match 67.0%; Score 13.4.; DB 6; Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.2e+04; Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2;	Length 41;		
ORGANISM		VERSION AX52046.9	Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
		KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)			
		ORGANISM Homo sapiens			
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.			
RESULT 5		REFERENCE 1	Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.		
AX52046.9/c	AX52046.9	AUTHORS Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.			
LOCUS	41 bp	TITLE Detection of genetic polymorphisms			
DEFINITION Sequence 6667 From Patent WO02052044.		JOURNAL Patent: WO 0202044-A 6667 04-JUL-2002; Riken (JP)			
ACCESSION	AX52046.9	FEATURES source	1. .41	Location/Qualifiers	
VERSION	GI:23571067	/organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="unassigned DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606"			
KEYWORDS		ORIGIN			
SOURCE		Query Match 67.0%; Score 13.4.; DB 6; Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.2e+04; Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2;	Length 41;		
ORGANISM		VERSION AX52046.9	Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
		KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)			
		ORGANISM Homo sapiens			
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.			
RESULT 3		REFERENCE 1	Leary,T.P., Erker,J., Chalmers,M., Simons,J., Birkenmeyer,L., Muerhoff,S., Pilot-Matias,T., Desai,S. and Mushahwar,I.		
AR71240/c	AR371240 Sequence 47 from patent US 63954742.	AUTHORS Leary,T.P., Erker,J., Chalmers,M., Simons,J., Birkenmeyer,L., Muerhoff,S., Pilot-Matias,T., Desai,S. and Mushahwar,I.			
LOCUS	27 bp DNA	TITLE Methods of utilizing the TT virus			
DEFINITION AR371240		JOURNAL Patent: US 6395472-A 47 28-MAY-2002;			
ACCESSION	GI:34608170	FEATURES source	1. .27	Location/Qualifiers	
VERSION		/organism="unknown" /mol_type="genomic DNA"			
KEYWORDS		ORIGIN			
SOURCE		Query Match 67.0%; Score 13.4.; DB 6; Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+04; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;	Length 27;		
ORGANISM		VERSION AR270995	Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
		KEYWORDS Unknown			
		ORGANISM Homo sapiens			
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.			
RESULT 6		REFERENCE 1	Query Match 67.0%; Score 13.4.; DB 6; Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+04; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;	Length 27;	
AR270995	AR270995	AUTHORS Leary,T.P., Erker,J., Chalmers,M., Simons,J., Birkenmeyer,L., Muerhoff,S., Pilot-Matias,T., Desai,S. and Mushahwar,I.			
LOCUS	19 bp	TITLE Methods of utilizing the TT virus			
		JOURNAL Patent: US 6395472-A 47 28-MAY-2002;			
		FEATURES source	1. .27	Location/Qualifiers	
		/organism="unknown" /mol_type="genomic DNA"			
		ORIGIN			
		Query Match 67.0%; Score 13.4.; DB 6; Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+04; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;	Length 27;		
		VERSION AR270995	Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
		KEYWORDS Unknown			
		ORGANISM Homo sapiens			
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.			

DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6501004.
 ACCESSION AR270995
 VERSION AR27095.1 GI:29702254
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Selvaraj,G., Nair,R.B., Joy,R.W. IV, Keller,W.A. and Datla,R.S.
 TITLE Transgenic reduction of sinapine in crucifera
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6501004-A 14 31-DEC-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..19
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

ORIGIN Query Match 66.0%; Score 13.2; DB 6; Length 42;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4..1e+04;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACAACAAATCACCTTTCGG 20
 Db 1 AAAAACATCACCTTTCGG 18

RESULT 9
 ACCESSION AR330200/C
 LOCUS AR330200
 DEFINITION Sequence 7602 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR330200
 VERSION AR330200.1 GI:33716008
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 KEYWORDS Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 38)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 Patent: US 6566127-A 7602 20-MAY-2003;
 JOURNAL Location/Qualifiers
 FEATURES 1..38
 source /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

ORIGIN Query Match 65.0%; Score 13; DB 6; Length 38;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5..3e+04;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 8 AATCACCTTTCGG 20
 Db 38 AAATCACCTTTCGG 26

RESULT 10
 ACCESSION AX598060
 LOCUS AX598060
 DEFINITION Sequence 334 from Patent WO0244994.
 ACCESSION AX598060
 VERSION AX598060.1 GI:28398234
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 KEYWORDS artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1.
 AUTHORS Brower,A., Brow,M.A., Cracauer,R.P., Fors,L., Granske,R., de arruda
 Indig,M., Kurewsky,D., Luedtke,C., Luketic,A.A., Lyamichev,V.,
 Neri,B.P., Reimer,N.D., Roeven,R.T., Skrzypczynski,Z., Ziarno,W.A.,
 Comeford,J., Stump,S. and Vilegut,D.D.
 TITLE Systems and method for detection assay production and sale
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0244994-A 334 06-JUN-2002;
 FEATURES THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..45
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

ORIGIN Query Match 65.0%; Score 13; DB 6; Length 45;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5..3e+04;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5 AACATCACCTT 17
 Db 5 AACATCACCTT 17

DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6501004.
 ACCESSION AR270995
 VERSION AR27095.1 GI:29702254
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 42)
 AUTHORS Hohmann,H.-P., Humberlin,M., van Loon,A. and Schurter,W.
 TITLE Riboflavin production
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6322995-A 218 27-Nov-2001;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..42
 /organism="unknown"

Db 4 AACATACCCCTT 16

/note="Artificially Synthesized DNA Sequence"

RESULT 11
 BD255102 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 LOCUS Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
 DEFINITION
 ACCESSION BD255102
 VERSION 1
 KEYWORDS GI:33064872
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM unidentified
 unclassified.
 (bases 1 to 17)

REFERENCE Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
 AUTHORS Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
 TITLE Patent: JP 2002541795-A/2895;
 JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 COMMENT OS Eukaryote
 FN JP 2002541795-A/2895
 PD 10-DEC-2002
 PP 11-APR-2000 JP 20000611654
 PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129330
 PI LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL ZWICK, PAMELA PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
 C12N15/09, A61K38/00, A61P43/00, A61P13/00, C12N5/10, PC
 C12P21/02, C12P21/02/A61K31/711, (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, PC
 C12R1:91)
 PC (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), C12N15/00, C12N5/00,
 PC A61K37/02,
 PC (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
 CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source
 FT Location/Qualifiers
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FEATURES source

1..17
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ORIGIN

Query Match 64.0%; Score 12.8; DB 6; Length 17;
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Qy 1 CCACACATACCCCT 16
 Db 1 CCACACATACCCCT 16

RESULT 12
 AX493101/c 24 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
 LOCUS Sequence 75 from Patent WO200503555.
 DEFINITION
 ACCESSION AX493101
 VERSION 1
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE Fieldhouse,D. and Kobler,D.
 AUTHORS Polynucleotides for use as tags and tag complements, manufacture
 TITLE and use thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 020503555-A 75 01-AUG-2002;
 TM BIOSCIENCE CORP (CA)
 FEATURES source
 1..24
 /organism="Synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="Unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="ttaxon:32630"

ORIGIN
 Query Match 64.0%; Score 12.8; DB 6; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.7e+04;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 3 ACACAAATGACCCCT 18
 Db 23 ACHACAACTCTCTTC 8

RESULT 13
 AX149586 29 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2001
 LOCUS Sequence 10 from Patent WO0136604.
 DEFINITION
 ACCESSION AX149586
 VERSION AX149586.1 GI:14348020
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1. Madison,E.L. and Ong,E.O.
 AUTHORS Nucleic acids encoding endotheliases, endotheliases and uses
 TITLE thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0136604-A 10 25-MAY-2001;
 CORVAS INTERNATIONAL, INC. (US)
 FEATURES source
 1..29
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="Unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="ttaxon:32630"
 /note="Oligonucleotide primer-R= A, G; V= G, A, C; W=A, T;
 S=G, C; Y= C,T; H= A,T,C"
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 9
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 15
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 modified_base
 24
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 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 6.7e+04;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACACATACCCCT 16
 Db 4 CCACACATACCCCT 19

RESULT 14
 E59922/c 25 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
 LOCUS Human male-dominant expression antigen-2, gene encoding it, and use
 DEFINITION thereof
 ACCESSION E59922
 VERSION E59922.1 GI:18622732
 KEYWORDS JP 20000316580-A/2.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 1 (bases 1 to 25)
 REFERENCE 1. Kondo,M. and Matsukuma,S.
 AUTHORS Human male-dominant expression antigen-2, gene encoding it, and use
 TITLE

JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2000316580-A 2 21-NOV-2000;
ITO HAM KK

COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2000316580-A/2
PD 21-NOV-2000
PP 30-APR-1999 JP 1999125196

PR
PI MASAAKI KONDO, SHOICHI MATSUKURA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K1/68, G01N33/50, G01N33/50, PC
C12N15/00

CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..25 /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.

FEATURES
source 1..25 /organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="Genomic DNA"
/db_Xref="txon:9606"

ORIGIN

Query Match 63.0%; Score 12.6; DB 6; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.7e+04;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACAAACATCACCTTTCG 19
Db 19 CCTCCACCATCACCTTTTCG 1

RESULT 15
AX085182
LOCUS AX085182 26 bp DNA linear PAT 09-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from Patent WO0112798.
ACCESSION AX085182
VERSION GI:13275574

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Zea mays
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Streptophytina; Embryophytina; Tracheophytina;
Spermatophytina; Magnoliophytina; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae; PACCAD
Clade; Panicoidea; Andropogoneae; Zea.

REFERENCE 1. Loerz, H., Dresselhaus, T., Schreiber, D. and Heuer, S.
AUTHORS Male sterile plants
TITLE Patent: WO 0112798-A 32 22-FEB-2001;
JOURNAL Suedwestdeutsche Saatzaucht (DE) 2001;

FEATURES
source 1..26 /organism="Zea mays"
/mol_type="Unassigned DNA"
/db_Xref="txon:4577"

ORIGIN

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Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.7e+04;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 CCACAAACCAACCTCTCG 19

Search completed: July 2, 2004, 00:36:41
Job time : 1264 secs

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c 3	17	85.0	20	4	AAC84795		Aacc84795 Human TLR
c 4	14	72	71.0	50	AB20575		Ab20575 Human leu
c 5	13	8	69.0	37	AB28775		Ab28775 Nucleotid
c 6	13	8	69.0	37	ABX11663		Abx11663 PCR prime
c 7	13	8	69.0	41	ABZ43885		Abz43885 Human oes
c 8	13	8	69.0	41	ABZ43701		Abz43701 Human oes
c 9	13	6	68.0	30	ABX62338		Abx62338 Novel_HeI
c 10	13	4	67.0	27	AAAS51656		Aaa51656 Second ro
c 11	13	2	66.0	19	AACB4485		AacB4485 B. napus
c 12	13	2	66.0	24	AAI165272		Aai165272 Human ATP
c 13	13	2	66.0	27	AAN82044		Aan82044 Probe_O-A
c 14	13	2	66.0	27	AANB2443		AanB2443 Probe_O-A
c 15	13	2	66.0	29	AANB2043		AanB2043 Probe_O-A
c 16	13	2	66.0	36	AAJ78477		Aaj78477 Maize RIP
c 17	13	2	66.0	38	ABK91081		Abk91081 GST-SOS2
c 18	13	2	66.0	38	ABK91083		Abk91083 GST-SOS2
c 19	13	2	66.0	38	ABK91076		Abk91076 GST-SOS2
c 20	13	2	66.0	42	AAZ93754		Aaz93754 Putative
c 21	13	2	66.0	50	ABZ03890		Abz03890 Human leu
c 22	12	8	64.0	17	AAF02904		Aaf02904 Hammerhea
c 23	12	8	64.0	24	ABS61603		Abs61603 Analyte_s

methods to identify polymorphisms at the human TLR4 locus and to identify individuals at risk of, or having, an indication associated with altered innate immunity. A variant TLR4 nucleic acid is useful as a diagnostic reagent for detecting a polymorphism in human TLR4 gene. Since the presence of TLR4 mutation is associated with gram-negative sepsis, severity of sepsis, pre-term delivery and respiratory distress syndrome in pre-term infants, agents which alter TLR4 activity are useful for preventing or ameliorating infection by gram-negative bacteria, sepsis induced by gram-negative bacteria, LPS (lipopolysaccharide), induced chronic airway disease, asthma, arthritis, local and systemic inflammatory disease conditions such as systematic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pyelonephritis, gall bladder disease, pneumonia, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, local gram-negative bacterial infection and cystic fibrosis. Sequences AAC84716-823 represent PCR primers for amplifying the exons of human TLR4 gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

Query Match 85.0%; Score 17; DB 4; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 CAACATCACCTTCGG 4

CC predicting therapeutic outcome, determining prognosis for a patient, predicting disease complications in an individual or monitoring response to treatment in an individual. The diseases include cardiac allograft rejection, kidney allograft rejection, liver allograft rejection, atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or cytomegalovirus infection

SQ Sequence 50 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 17 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 71.0%; Score 14.2; DB 6; Length 50;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACACATCACCTTCG 19
Db 27 CCAGACATCACATTTGG 9

RESULT 5

AB258775
ID AB258775 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX
AC AB258775;
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of oligonucleotide DE09.

XX
KW Nucleic acid insertion; recombination; nucleic acid selection;
KW nucleic acid isolation; Fis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO20029055-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291973P.
XX
PA (INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
PI Brasch MA, Cheo D, Li X, Esposito D, Byrd DRN;
XX
PN WO200257414-A2.
XX
PR 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PT Inserting a population of nucleic acids into a second target molecule for selecting and isolating nucleic acid molecules by mixing the second population of nucleic acid with a second target nucleic acid.
XX
PT Example 8; Page 191; 273pp; English.
XX
PS The invention relates to inserting a population of nucleic acids into a second target molecule. The method involves (a) mixing a first population of nucleic acid comprising one or more recombination sites with a target nucleic acid; (b) causing some or all of the nucleic acid molecules of the first population to recombine with the first target nucleic acid; (c) mixing the second population of nucleic acid with a second target nucleic acid; and (d) causing some or all of the nucleic acid molecules of the second target nucleic acid to recombine with some or all of the second target nucleic acid molecules to form third population of nucleic acid. The method is useful for selecting and isolating nucleic acid molecules. Sequences AB258775-79 represent oligonucleotides used in the method of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 37 BP; 12 A; 9 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 69.0%; Score 13.8; DB 7; Length 37;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACAACATCACCTTCG 19

Db 20 ACAAAATACCTTCGG 36

RESULT 6

ABX11663 standard; DNA; 37 BP.

AC ABX11663;

XX DT 06-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX PCR primer D89 used to amplify Bacteriophage lambda attP sequence.

XX Recombinational Cloning; nucleic acid; recombination protein; Fis Protein; recombination system; attP; PCR; Primer; ss.

XX Bacteriophage lambda.

XX WO200286144-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US0123331.

XX PR 19-APR-2001; 2001US-0284528P.

XX PA (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.

XX Byrd DRN, Esposito D;

XX WPI; 2003-093145/08.

PT New composition for recombinational cloning of nucleic acid molecules, comprising at least one recombination protein and at least one Fis protein or its fragment.

PS Example 3; Page 97; 144PP; English.

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the recombinational cloning of nucleic acids. The compositions comprise at least one recombination protein and at least one Fis protein or its fragment, where the recombination protein is present in an amount for recombinational cloning of at least one nucleic acid molecule, and the Fis protein or its fragment is present in an amount for enhancing the efficiency of the recombinational cloning. The compositions and methods of the invention are useful in the recombinational cloning of nucleic acid molecules using recombination systems. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify Bacteriophage lambda attP sequence in the examples of the present invention

SQ Sequence 37 BP; 12 A; 9 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 69.0%; Score 13.8; DB 7; Length 37;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACAACAATACCTTCGG 19

Db 20 ACAAAATACCTTCGG 36

RESULT 7

ABZ49885/C

ID ABZ49885 standard; DNA; 41 BP.

XX AC ABZ49885;

XX DT 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oestrogen sulphotransferase STE gene polymorphic site, #66667.

XX Human; drug metabolising enzyme; gene; drug metabolism; chromosome 4;

XX KW polymorphic site; drug evaluation; drug screening; genotyping; genetic profiling; therapeutic customisation; adverse reaction; clinical trial; drug approval; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ds.

RESULt 6

ABX11663

ID ABX11663 standard; DNA; 37 BP.

AC ABX11663;

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key variation

XX FT Location/Qualifiers replace(21,T)
/*tag^a

XX FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)"

XX PN WO200252044-A2.

XX PD 04-JUL-2002.

XX PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001MO-JP011592.

XX PR 27-DEC-2000; 20000JP-0039443.

XX PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00135256.

XX PR 27-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00256862.

XX PA (RIKEN) RIKEN KK.

XX PI Nakamura Y, Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S;

XX DR WPI; 2002-583571/62.

PT Identifying individuals having a polymorphism, useful for determining the effectiveness or side effect of a drug or treatment protocol, comprises detecting at least one polymorphism in the drug metabolizing enzyme nucleic acid.

XX PS Claim 23; Page 200; 2785PP; English.

XX Sequences ABZ43217-ABZ50887 represent polymorphic sites within genes encoding enzymes associated with drug metabolism. The invention relates to methods and compositions for identifying individuals who have at least one polymorphism in such drug metabolising enzyme-encoding genes. The polymorphisms may be identified in a nucleic acid sample using probes or primers specific for a sequence selected from ABZ43217-ABZ50887, using a variety of detection assays, including hybridisation assays, nucleic acid arrays and PCR-based methods. The invention also encompasses methods of evaluating and screening drugs using genetic polymorphism data. Genetic polymorphism data, particularly that relating to single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), may be used in studying the relationship between DNA sequence variations and human diseases, conditions, and responses to drugs. SNPs are also useful as polymorphism markers for discovering genes that cause or exacerbate certain diseases. SNPs are particularly useful in the above respects as they are stable in populations occur frequently, and have lower mutation rates than other genome variations such as repeating sequences. The detection and analysis of polymorphisms in genes encoding drug metabolising enzymes allows the customisation of drug therapies based upon the genetic profile of individual patients. This would not only take the guesswork out of selecting the drug with the greatest therapeutic effect for a particular patient, but would also reduce the likelihood of adverse reactions.

CC Methods of the invention are also useful in the drug discovery and approval processes. For example, individuals could be selected for clinical trials only if their genetic profiles indicate that they are capable of responding to a particular drug or drug class, and previously failed drug candidates could be revived if they were matched with more appropriate patient populations. The methods, data and compositions of the invention may therefore lead to an increase in the range of possible drug targets and decreases in the number of adverse drug reactions, failed drug trials, the time taken for a drug to be approved, the length of time patients are on medication and the number of different medications a patient needs to take before finding an effective therapy

SQ Sequence 41 BP; 15 A; 4 C; 9 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 69.0%; Score 13.8; DB 6; Length 41;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACAGACAATCACCTTCGG 20
 Db 1 CUACUACUATCACCTTCGG 20

RESULT 10
 ID AAA53656/C
 Standard: DNA; 27 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA53656;
 XX
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Second round antisense primer ufttv2c-2 for TTV US35 genome.
 XX
 KW TTV; TTV virus; blood transmission; detection; amplification; primer;
 KW transplantation; xenotransplantation; vector; ss.
 XX
 OS TT virus; isolate US35.
 XX
 PN WO200046407-A2.
 XX
 PR 10-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US002982.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-1999; 99US-00245248.
 XX
 PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.

Leary TP, Simons JN, Erker JC, Chalmers MI, Birkenmeyer LG,
 PI Muernhoff AS, Pilot-Matias TJ, Desai SM, Moshahwar IK;
 DR, 2000-514969/46.

New oligomer primer useful for the detection of TT virus in test samples
 PT and tissues and organs for use in (xeno)transplantation.
 XX
 PS Example 6.1; Page 106; 139pp; English.

Primers shown in AAA53645-56 were used for the construction of full or near full length TT virus (TTV) genomes (see AAA53637-44) in attempt to more fully understand the TTV genome. Previously, of the hundreds of TTV isolates, only one full length TTV (isolate GH1 - see AAA53632) and two near full length isolates (TA278 and CHN1) have been reported. TTV is a circular, negative single stranded DNA virus. Isolate GH1 was 3852 nucleotides in length, 113 nucleotides longer than previously reported. The newly discovered region is GC rich (89 percent) and contains several potential stem-loop structures. TTV DNA can be transmitted by blood or blood products. It is also possible that TTV is transmitted by a faecal-oral route, demonstrated by the presence of TTV in the faeces of infected humans. Detection of TTV in test samples can be enhanced by use of DNA amplification assay that use DNA ligomers as primers. The primers are useful for detecting the presence of TTV target nucleotides in biological samples and tissues and organs to be used in transplantation and xenotransplantation (claimed). The TTV genome itself can be used as a vector in order to introduce heterologous DNA into a host cell. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

Sequence 27 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 67.0%; Score 13 4; DB 3; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACAGACAATCACCT 15
 Db 23 CCACAGACAATCCCCCT 9

RESULT 12
 ID AAI65272
 Standard: DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAI65272;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2001 (first entry)

Query Match 66.0%; Score 13 2; DB 5; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 6.8e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACAGACAATCACCTTC 18
 Db 1 CCATACCAACCCATTTC 18

Query Match 66.0%; Score 13 2; DB 5; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 6.8e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACAGACAATCACCT 15
 Db 23 CCACAGACAATCCCCCT 9

RESULT 11

CC and studying bone marrow transplant chimerism. Under high criteria it
 CC yielded locus-specific or multi-loci, polymorphic hybridisation pattern,
 CC and is more specific for a single locus (or small number of loci) than
 CC known probes. R=A or G. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 66.0%; Score 13.2%; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1 CCACAGACATCACCTTTC 18
 Db 25 CCACABYRCYCRCCTTC 8

RESULT 15

AAN82043/C
 ID AAN82043 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
 XX

AC AAN82043;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)

DT 12-DEC-1990. (first entry)

XX Probe O-AY-29 for human genomic DNA.

DE Synthetic oligonucleotide; Probe O-AY-29; ss DNA; human genomic DNA.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP294098-A.

XX

PD 07-DEC-1988.

XX 26-MAY-1988; 88BP-00304763.

XX 29-MAY-1988; 87US-0055224.

PR 17-MAY-1988; 88US-00194982.

XX PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE NAT MEDICAL CENT

XX Wallace RB;

PI DR; 1988-347751/49.

XX New oligo-nucleotide hybridisation probe specific for repeat units - with

PT high specificity for single locus, useful e.g. in paternity testing.

XX Claim 7; Page 6; spp; English.

XX The probe is used for genetic identification of a sample of human genomic

CC DNA, e.g. for paternity testing, diagnosing cancer or genetic diseases,

CC and studying bone marrow transplant chimerism. Under high criteria it

CC yielded locus-specific or multi-loci polymorphic hybridisation pattern,

CC and is more specific for a single locus (or small number of loci) than

CC known probes. R=A and/or G, Y=C and/or T, and V-not T. (Updated on 31-OCT

CC -2002 to add missing OS field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD

CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 29 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 66.0%; Score 13.2%; DB 1; Length 29;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1 CCACAGACATCACCTTTC 18

Db 26 CCACABYRCYCRCCTTC 9